

**HEBER BRANCH**, Snowflake Stake, Navajo Co., Arizona, consisted of about a dozen families of saints engaged in dry farming and stock raising in a district of country about 40 miles from Snowflake or about 56 miles southwest of Joseph City. Among the early settlers of the place were James E. Shelley and Alva Porter. George Shelley acted as presiding Elder in 1918 and 1919, and Thomas E. Shelley was the presiding Elder in 1930.

**HEBER CITY** is the principal town in Wasatch County, Utah, of which it is the county seat, and also the headquarters of the Wasatch Stake. Heber City is centrally located in Provo Valley, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile east of Provo River, 26 miles northeast of Provo, Utah Co., and 45 miles by nearest road by way of Park City, southeast of Salt Lake City. Heber City is a regularly surveyed town, each block of the survey containing four lots. The streets are five rods wide, with the exception of Main Street, running through the town from north to south, which is  $7\frac{1}{2}$  rods wide. Heber City is an incorporated town and can boast of three fine modern L. D. S. chapels, besides the stake tabernacle, a substantial rock building erected in 1885-1889. Heber City is divided ecclesiastically into three bishop's wards, viz., Heber 1st, Heber 2nd, and Heber 3rd; these wards contained 2,207 members, including 456 children, Dec. 31, 1930. The total population of the Heber Precinct in 1930 was 2,762, of which 2,477 resided in Heber City.

Heber City was settled by Latter-day Saints in the spring of 1859 by Robert Broadhead, James Davis and James Gurr. They were followed by others the same year, and improvements were commenced immediately; hay was gathered and crops raised. The first house built in Provo Valley was one erected by John W. Witt, a building constructed of cottonwood logs which grew near the place where the Heber City grist mill now stands. About seventeen families spent the winter of

1859-1860 in Provo Valley. William Meeks presided in the valley by appointment at the beginning and the new settlement was placed under the jurisdiction of Bishop Silas Smith of Provo. William Meeks was succeeded as presiding Elder in 1860 by William W. Wall, who presided until Nov. 15, 1860, when Joseph S. Murdock was ordained a Bishop by Pres. Brigham Young and set apart to preside over the saints who had located above the toll-gate in the Provo Valley. Brother Murdock was succeeded in 1867 by Abram Hatch, who had general jurisdiction of all the saints in Provo Valley as presiding Bishop until July 15, 1877, when he was chosen as president of the Wasatch Stake of Zion, and Heber City was on that occasion divided into two wards, namely, the Heber East Ward and the Heber West Ward. These two wards existed side by side until Feb. 8, 1903, when Heber City was divided into three wards, namely, the Heber 1st, the Heber 2nd and the Heber 3rd wards. These three wards have had a continued existence ever since.

**HEBER 1ST WARD**, Wasatch Stake, Wasatch Co., Utah, consists of Latter-day Saints residing in the northeast part of Heber City, or that part which lies east of Main St. and north of 1st South St.

At a stake conference held February 8, 1903, the Heber East and the Heber West wards, which had existed since 1877, were disorganized, and Heber City divided into three new wards, named respectively the Heber 1st, 2nd and 3rd wards. Robert S. Duke, the former Bishop of the Heber East Ward, was chosen as Bishop of the Heber 1st Ward. He presided until 1917, when he was succeeded by George F. Ryan, who in 1923 was succeeded by George B. Stanley, who on Sept. 7, 1930, was succeeded by Joseph Olpin, who presided Dec. 31, 1930. On that date the Heber 1st Ward had 628 members, including 109 children.

**HEBER 2ND WARD**, Wasatch Stake, Wasatch Co., Utah, consists of the Latter-day Saints residing in that part of Heber City lying west of Main St. and north of 2nd South St. Northward the ward extends to the Summit Stake and westward to the Provo River. A meeting house was built in the Heber 2nd Ward in 1915 at a cost of \$20,000.

Heber 2nd Ward was organized Feb. 8, 1903, with Joseph A. Rasband as Bishop. He presided until 1926, when he was succeeded by Henry Clay Cummings, who in 1928 was succeeded by Frederick G. Carlile, who presided Dec. 31, 1930. On that date the Heber 2nd Ward had 727 members, including 166 children.

**HEBER 3RD WARD**, Wasatch Stake, Wasatch Co., Utah, consists of the Latter-day Saints residing in that part of Heber City lying south of 1st South St. (east of Main St.) and south of 2nd South St. (west of Main St.). The ward meeting house, a modern brick building, stands on the east side of Main St. between 4th and 5th South streets.

Heber 3rd Ward dates back to Feb. 8, 1903, when Heber City was divided into three wards, namely, the Heber 1st, 2nd and 3rd wards. Frederick Crook was chosen as Bishop of the Heber 3rd Ward, and presided Dec. 31, 1930. On that date the Heber 3rd Ward had 852 members, including 175 children.

**HEBER EAST WARD**, Wasatch Stake, Wasatch Co., Utah, consisted of the Latter-day Saints residing east of Main St. It came into existence July 15, 1877, when Heber City was divided into two wards, namely, the Heber East and the Heber West wards, and Thomas Rasband was chosen as Bishop of the Heber East Ward. He died July 24, 1884, and was succeeded Nov. 2, 1884, by Robert S. Duke, who presided until Feb. 8, 1903, when Heber City was divided into three wards, namely, the Heber 1st, 2nd and 3rd wards.

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Heber 2nd Ward was organized Feb. 8, 1903, with Joseph A. Rasband as Bishop. He presided until 1926, when he was succeeded by Henry Clay Cummings, who in 1928 was succeeded by Frederick G. Carlile, who presided Dec. 31, 1930. On that date the Heber 2nd Ward had 727 members, including 166 children.

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**HEBER EAST WARD**, Wasatch Stake, Wasatch Co., Utah, consisted of the Latter-day Saints residing east of Main St. It came into existence July 15, 1877, when Heber City was divided into two wards, namely, the Heber East and the Heber West wards, and Thomas Rasband was chosen as Bishop of the Heber East Ward. He died July 24, 1884, and was succeeded Nov. 2, 1884, by Robert S. Duke, who presided until Feb. 8, 1903, when Heber City was divided into three wards, namely, the Heber 1st, 2nd and 3rd wards.

**HEBER WEST WARD**, Wasatch Stake, Wasatch Co., Utah, consisted of the Latter-day Saints residing west of Main St. and organized at a special conference held July 15, 1877, when Heber City was divided into two wards, namely, the Heber East and Heber West wards, with William Foreman as Bishop of the Heber West Ward. He was succeeded in 1884 by Henry Clegg, who in 1894 was succeeded by Thomas Hickin, jun., who presided until Feb. 8, 1903, when Heber City was divided into the Heber 1st, 2nd and 3rd wards.

**HEBON WARD**, St. George Stake, Washington Co., Utah, consisted of the Latter-day Saints residing in the village of Hebron, situated on Shoal Creek in a small valley at the junction of the south and west forks of Shoal Creek. The valley along the creek is from 50 rods to half a mile wide; the farming land belonging to the village consists of narrow strips lying on both sides of the creek and is irrigated from the stream. All kinds of small grain were raised successfully, but only some of the hardier fruits. The altitude is 5,475 feet above sea level. At one time about a dozen families resided on the Hebron townsite, which consisted of one street running east and west. It had some fine brick buildings and could boast of good water. Shoal Creek, on which Hebron was situated, is formed by numerous springs in the mountains south and west of Hebron.

John and Charles Pulsipher, who had charge of the St. George stock, started from the Santa Clara in March, 1847, to look for a better herd-ground, 84 miles west with them horses and a cart. After crossing the Rim of the Basin, and after traveling about 50 miles northwest from Saint George they came to a creek which they named Shoal Creek, which they thought a suitable place for a herd-ground. In examining the locality they found a band of Piute Indians encamped below the present site of Hebron; they entered into a mutual agreement with these Indians, who

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